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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/728,453	11/30/2000	Jonathan J. Hull	15358-006220US	2461
7590	12/01/2004		EXAMINER	
Sujit B. Kotwal TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP 8th Floor Two Embarcadero Center San Francisco, CA 94111-3834			SHELTON, BRIAN K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
DATE MAILED: 12/01/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/728,453	HULL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brian Shelton	2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2000.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 November 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/16/04, 3/31/04, 2/19/04, 1/20/03, 9/21/01

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to the Application received 30 November 2000.
2. The Application has been examined. **Original claims 1-39** are pending. The rejections and objections cited are as stated below:

Priority

3. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) is acknowledged. However, the provisional application upon which priority is claimed fails to provide adequate support under 35 U.S.C. 112 for claims 1-39 of this application. In particular, applicant claims priority to application 09/714,785 as a continuation in part, which further claims priority to the provisional application 60/166,081. However, the disclosure of provisional application 60/166,081 fails to disclose the subject matter claimed by Applicants in the instant application. Specifically, claims 1-39 are directed toward a method of communicating information received during a multimedia presentation, comprising an adapter which receives multimedia presentation information from first and second sources and communicating the multimedia presentation information to a device (see claims 1, 14, and 27). However, provisional application no. 60/166,081 discloses a "Visitor Kiosk system for greeting, identification, biographical lookup, and tracking of visitors to an office (Application no. 60/166,081 at page 2). The disclosure of 60/166,081 fails to disclose any application or modification of the disclosed "Visitor Kiosk"

system to receiving and communicating multimedia presentation information, as presently claimed in the instant application.

Accordingly, Applicants are denied the benefit of the 11/17/1999 filing date of provisional application no. 60/166,081.

Claim Objections

4. **Claims 11, 16 and 29** are objected to because of the following informalities:

In **claim 11**, at lines 5-6, "the plurality of vide frames" should be changed to --the plurality of video frames--.

In **claim 16**, at line 1, the claim refers to "The computer program product of claim 1...", while claim 1 is recited as "A method of communicating information received during a multimedia presentation..." (Claim 1, at lines 1-2). Since claim 16 corresponds to the method of claim 3, and claim 14 recites "A computer program product..." (Claim 14 at line 1), Applicants apparently intended for claim 16 to depend from claim 14, and not claim 1, as presented. Accordingly, in order to advance prosecution on the merits, The Examiner is interpreting claim 16 to depend from claim 14.

Similarly, **claim 29**, line 1, recites "The system of claim 1...", while claim 27 actually recites the "system for communicating information..." (Claim 27 at line 1). Claim 29 also corresponds to the method of claim 3. Therefore, The Examiner is interpreting claim 29 to depend from claim 27, and not claim 1 as stated.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. **Claims 1-10, 13-23, 26-36 and 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (Chen), U.S. Patent No. 6,249,281 in view of Qureshi et al. (Qureshi), U.S. Patent No. 6,396,500.

As for **claims 1, 14, and 27**, Chen discloses a method, a corresponding computer program product stored on a computer readable medium, and a corresponding system for communicating information received during a multimedia presentation (col. 2, line 43 – col. 3, line 49), comprising:

- a) providing an adapter (Fig. 4, On-Demand Presentation Module **310** and Presentation Servers **110**) coupled to a first source (Fig. 4, Presentation Application **410**) (col. 3, lines 52-60, col. 4, lines 31-34 and lines 60-67);
- b) receiving, at the adapter, multimedia presentation information (Fig. 3, Presentation Slides **315**) from the first source, the multimedia presentation information comprising video information (col. 3, lines 53-60; col. 4, lines 60-67);
- c) receiving, at the adapter, information from a second source (Fig. 4, Video Device **454** and Microphone **452**) separate from the first source during the multimedia presentation (col. 4, lines 49-54; col. 3, line 53 – col. 4, line 16); and
- d) communicating the multimedia presentation information received from the first source and the information received from the second source from the adapter to a device (Transmission of on-demand presentation to Client **135** of Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 26-35).

Chen fails to disclose the multimedia information comprising video information and audio information, as claimed.

However, Qureshi, in an analogous art, teaches multimedia presentation information wherein the presentation information includes video and audio (i.e., audio content within presentation slides, col. 10, lines 5-11 and 34-43). Providing presentation slides (video) with audio content provides the typical and well-known benefit of increasing the effectiveness of a visual presentation by

incorporating sound for transition effects, narration, and audio clips related to the visual subject matter.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the multimedia presentation information of Chen to incorporate video and audio information, as taught by Qureshi, for the benefit of increasing the effectiveness of a visual presentation by incorporating sound for transition effects, narration, and audio clips related to the visual subject matter in a multimedia presentation system.

The limitation of **claims 2, 15, and 28** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses the information received from the second source includes audio information (i.e., instructor audio, see Fig. 4, user's audio **452**); and wherein receiving the information from the second source comprises providing a listening device (Fig. 4, microphone **452**) coupled to the adapter and receiving the audio information from the second source via the listening device (col. 4, lines 49-56).

The limitation of **claims 3, 16, and 29** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein communicating the multimedia presentation information received from the first source and the information received from the second source from the adapter to the device comprises: processing, at the adapter, the multimedia information received from

the first source (slides) and the information received from the second source (instructor audio and video) to generate a first representation (Fig. 4, On-Demand Presentation **330**) of the multimedia presentation information and the information received from the second source (i.e., linking slides to relevant portions of instructor audio and video, see col. 3, line 51 – col. 4, line 32); and transmitting at least a portion of the first representation to the device (transmission of on-demand presentation to client 135, see col. 4, lines 32-39).

The limitation of **claims 4, 17, and 30** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein transmitting at least a portion of the first representation to the device comprises: receiving, at the adapter, a request from the device requesting transmission of a first portion of the first representation (Fig. 4, On-Demand Presentation **330**) of the multimedia presentation information and the information received from the second source (request for transmission of on-demand presentation received at presentation server **110**, see col. 4, lines 32-39); in response to the request, determining the first portion of the first representation requested by the device; and transmitting the first portion of the first representation to the device (downloading/streaming requested presentation to client **135** under control of client GUI, see col. 4, lines 32-39; col. 5, lines 41-45 and col. 5, line 49 – col. 6, line 46, describing user interface operation of selecting desired portions of a presentation, wherein the multimedia presentation is streamed to a client device).

The limitation of **claims 5, 18, and 31** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein the request received from the device requests transmission of multimedia presentation information received by the adapter from the first source (col. 4, lines 32-39, requesting transmission of On-Demand Presentation **330**; col. 4, lines 26-32, wherein On-Demand Presentation **330** comprises slides **315**).

The limitation of **claims 6, 19, and 32** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein the request received from the device requests transmission of information received by the adapter from the second source (col. 4, lines 32-39, requesting transmission of On-Demand Presentation **330**; col. 4, lines 26-32, wherein On-Demand Presentation **330** comprises audio/video **320**).

The limitation of **claims 7, 20, and 33** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein the request received from the device requests transmission of audio information received by the adapter source (col. 4, lines 32-39, requesting transmission of On-Demand Presentation **330**; col. 4, lines 26-32, wherein On-Demand Presentation **330** comprises audio/video **320**).

The limitation of **claims 8, 21, and 34** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein the request received from the device requests transmission of video information received by the adapter (col. 4, lines 32-39, requesting transmission of On-Demand Presentation 330; col. 4, lines 26-32, wherein On-Demand Presentation 330 comprises audio/video **320**).

The limitation of **claims 9, 22, and 35** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein the request received from the device requests transmission of audio and video information received by the adapter from the first source and the second source between a start time and an end time (col. 4, lines 32-39, requesting transmission of On-Demand Presentation 330; col. 5, lines 41-45, streaming delivery to client; col. 5, line 49 – col. 6, line 40, describing user interface operation of selecting desired portions of a presentation, wherein the multimedia presentation is streamed to a client device).

The limitation of **claims 10, 23, and 36** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi. Specifically, Chen discloses wherein processing the multimedia presentation information received from the first source and the second source to generate the first presentation comprises: selecting a plurality of video frames from the video information received by the adapter (col. 4, lines

17-25); and synchronizing the plurality of video frames with the audio information included in the multimedia presentation information received from the first source and with audio information included in the information received from the second source (col. 4, lines 17-31, linking audio/video information (second source) to slide data (first source)); and storing information related to the plurality of video frames (col. 4, lines 26-35, generation of on-demand presentation **330** and transfer to presentation server **110**).

The limitation of **claim 13, 26, and 39** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi, as applied to claims 10, 23, and 36. Specifically, Chen discloses receiving, at the adapter, a request from the device requesting transmission of a set of video frames from the plurality of video frames (col. 4, lines 31-35); and in response to the request, transmitting the set of video frames to the device (col. 4, lines 31-35).

8. **Claims 11-12, 24-25 and 37-38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (Chen), U.S. Patent No. 6,249,281 in view of Qureshi et al (Qureshi), U.S. Patent No. 6,396,500, as applied to claims 10, 23 and 36, further in view of Bretschneider et al. (Bretschneider), U.S. Patent No. 6,008,807.

As for **claim 11, 24, and 37**, the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi are relied upon as discussed above relative to claims 10, 23, and 36.

Qureshi further teaches generating a web page (HTML page) for each video frame of a plurality of video frames, wherein each web page includes a video frame (col. 10, line 66 – col. 11, line 15; see col. 14, line 52 – col. 17, line 16) for the benefit of enabling a presentation program to generate an HTML document that includes a set of HTML pages that closely relate to each slide in a slide presentation file so that users viewing the slides are not required to have a version of the presentation program (see col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, line 5).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the generation of the first representation to incorporate generating a web page for each video frame in the plurality of video frames, each web page including a video frame, as further taught by Qureshi, for the benefit of enabling a presentation program to generate an HTML document that includes a set of HTML pages that closely relate to each slide in a slide presentation file so that users viewing the slides are not required to have a version of the presentation program in a multimedia presentation system.

The combination of Chen in view of Qureshi fails to disclose assigning a uniform resource locator to each web page and wherein transmitting at least a portion of the first representation to the device comprises transmitting at least one URL assigned to a web page to the device, as claimed.

However, Bretschneider, in an analogous art, teaches assigning a uniform resource locator to each of a plurality of web pages and transmitting at least one

URL assigned to a web page to a client device (col. 9, line 48 – col. 10, line 21) for the benefit of enhancing a viewer's ability to navigate among slides (e.g., jumping to desired slides and selecting alternate viewing sequences) by activating hyperlinks to desired slides (see col. 10, lines 7-15).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the generation of the first multimedia presentation to incorporate assigning a uniform resource locator to each web page and transmitting at least one URL assigned to a web page to the device, as taught by Bretschneider, for the benefit of enhancing a viewer's ability to navigate among slides by activating hyperlinks to desired slides in a multimedia presentation system.

The limitation of **claims 12, 25, and 38** is encompassed by the teachings of Chen in view of Qureshi, further in view of Bretschneider, as discussed above. Specifically, Bretschneider teaches receiving, at the adapter (i.e., server) a request from the device (client) comprising a first URL; in response to the request, determining a first web page corresponding to the first URL; and transmitting the first web page to the device (see col. 9, line 48 – col. 10, line 21, describing user activation of hyperlink to retrieve desired slide (i.e., navigating to target slide) wherein target slides are located on a remote computer and subsequently transmitted to the client in response to URL).

Information Disclosure Statement

9. The information disclosure statement filed 9/21/2001 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because no copies of non-patent literature references 31-42 are present in the application file. Accordingly, the IDS form dated 9/21/2004 indicates that references 31-42 have not been considered in this Action. Applicants are invited to resubmit the references for consideration on the merits in the next Office Action. Applicants are advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609 ¶ C(1).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Brandt et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,646,655 discloses a system for generating slides from a video presentation, wherein a computer generated slide presentation and instructor audio and video are captured at a presentation site and subsequently transmitted to a client display system located remotely from

the presentation site (abstract; Fig. 1, col. 2, line 53 – col. 4, line 34; col. 13, line 56 – col. 14, line 36 and col. 18, line 40 – col. 19, line 16).

Parasnus et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,728,753 discloses a system for broadcasting a presentation over a computer network to an online audience, wherein the presentation incorporates HTML slides and instructor audio and video (abstract, Figs. 9-11; col. 18, line 44 – col. 28, line 25).

Merril et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,789,228 discloses a system that automatically captures lecture presentation slides and speech for publication of the presentation on the Internet, wherein the system synchronizes slide image data with presentation audio data (abstract; Figs. 1 and 3; col. 3, line 64 – col. 11, line 44).

Qureshi, U.S. Patent No. 6,084,582 discloses a system for recording and playing back audio narration to accompany an electronic slide show presentation, wherein audio input is recorded and digitized for subsequent linking of the audio data to corresponding slide data (abstract; Fig. 2; col. 3, line 35 – col. 6, line 9).

Howell, U.S. Patent 5,767,897 discloses a video conferencing system for transmitting lecture presentations to remote locations incorporating a multiple video inputs (abstract; see col. 3, line 9 – col. 5, line 10).

11. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Shelton whose telephone number is (703) 305-8714. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (703) 305-4755. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian Shelton
Examiner
Art Unit 2611



CHRIS GRANT
PRIMARY EXAMINER